

Exhibit 7

From: Jonathan Schwartz <jis@sun.com>
Sent: Mon Nov 12 2007 19:07:33 PST
To: Karen Kahn <karen.kahn@sun.com>
CC: Anil Gadre <anil.gadre@sun.com>; Rich Green <rich.green@sun.com>; Jacquelyn Decoster <jacki.decoaster@sun.com>; Ingrid Van Den Hoogen <ingrid.vandenhoogen@sun.com>; Frank Smith <franke.smith@sun.com>
Subject: Re: Google & SDK Announcement
Attachments:

Importance: Normal
Priority: Normal
Sensitivity: None

A separate implementation isn't a fork - so long as Google agrees to certify their platform as compliant with the Java specification. If they don't, they won't be able to call it Java - we should ask the press to ask Google if their platform will be compliant with the Java specification. Let's get them on defense...

"The Java community has never been stronger - Google's endorsement of the platform gives yet more opportunity to developers wanting to capitalize on the billions of devices running the Java platform around the world."

On Nov 12, 2007, at 6:09 PM, Karen Kahn wrote:

> fyi on cnet story that just posted. working with software team on
 > updated version of partyline to better scope out our position.
 >
 > Jacquelyn Decoster wrote:
 >> Google made their SDK announcement today. Shankland just posted a
 >> story saying that it looks like Google is going to fork Java.
 >> (Article pasted below) http://www.news.com/8301-13580_3-9815495-39.html?tag=blog.3
 >>
 >> Rich Green is quoted in the CNET story based on a comment he gave
 >> Dawn Kawamoto last week during the OOW pre-brief interview. His
 >> quote and the Sun positioning is accurate:
 >>
 >> "For its part, Sun supports Java and open-source software on
 >> mobile devices, but expressed some caution about joining Google's
 >> alliance. "We were interested in being part of the Google
 >> ecosystem, but we were interested in getting more clarity on what
 >> this program entails," said Rich Green, executive vice president
 >> of Sun's software effort."
 >>
 >> Paryline on this will follow.
 >>
 >> November 12, 2007 4:26 PM PST

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TRIAL EXHIBIT 1055

CASE NO. 10-03561 WHA

DATE ENTERED _____

BY _____
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CONFIDENTIAL

>> Google's Android parts ways with Java industry group

>> Posted by Stephen Shankland

>>

>> Google's Android software gives Sun Microsystems' Java technology

>> a starring role--but not the version of Java the rest of the

>> mobile phone industry has been developing since the 1990s.

>>

>> Instead, Google struck off on its own in an attempt to improve

>> performance and openness for the software used in the Open Handset

>> Alliance phones. That means programmers will have a new variety of

>> Java to reckon with--offset somewhat by Google's \$10 million code

>> contest to draw developers in.

>>

>> One difference is Google's development of its own core Java

>> virtual machine (JVM) technology called Dalvik, the software that

>> actually executes Java programs on an Android phone, which Google

>> says means Java programs run fast even on the constrained hardware

>> of mobile phones. But a more significant departure than just using

>> an in-house JVM is the fact that Android isn't part of the Java

>> Community Process that Sun established in 1999 to oversee the

>> development of new Java features.

>>

>> The JCP governs Java by codifying new features as application

>> programming interfaces (APIs), so programmers can have a standard

>> way of calling upon new technology such as Bluetooth support or 3D

>> graphics. But that existing Java realm wouldn't accommodate the

>> developer freedoms Google thought were important in Android.

>>

>> "We wanted the platform to be open in a lot of different ways,"

>> said Mike Cleron, a Google senior staff engineer working on

>> Android. "The idea is that anybody can come along and replace the

>> pieces of the Android experience on a very fine-grained level. The

>> existing APIs didn't really allow the level of openness we were

>> hoping to achieve in Android."

>>

>> It should be noted that Google isn't working in a Java vacuum. For

>> example, one of the OHA partners, Motorola, has helped lead

>> development of Java for mobile devices, and Google wants to keep

>> the Java programming experience familiar to developers. And Google

>> is an executive committee member of the JCP, though only for the

>> Standard and Enterprise editions that run on PCs and servers, not

>> the mobile edition for phones and other devices.

>>

>> "We have people on the team who are active in the Java community.

>> They've been helpful in informing us and guiding us, making sure

>> what we were doing is familiar to folks in the Java community,"

>> said Steve Horowitz, Android's engineering director.

>>

>> Further fragmented?

>> But the bigger issue is whether Google's effort will worsen the

>> already fractured world of Java. Not all phones support all the

>> same Java standards, so programmers can't be sure that their

>> software will run on a multiplicity of devices, as the "write

>> once, run anywhere" Java tagline promises.

>>

>> "They are using Java, but they aren't implementing any well-known
 >> Java framework, and really that just creates another standard to
 >> support. The risk they take here is that they might fragment the
 >> market further," Benoit Schillings, Trolltech chief technology
 >> officer, told my comrade Maggie Reardon. Trolltech, which sells
 >> tools and components for programmers whose software runs either on
 >> PCs or on mobile phones.

>>

>> Mauro Lollo, CEO of mobile phone video-streaming company Movidity,
 >> saw Google's work similarly. "In essence, they've created another
 >> standard. Standards are great, but the challenge is that there are
 >> so many of them," he said.

>>

>> Google also faces a common risk of open-source software, that the
 >> openness will mean programmers can "fork" projects in different,
 >> incompatible directions. (Indeed, this was one of the earlier
 >> reasons Sun resisted its eventual decision to make Java open-
 >> source software.) "In the end, you could have 20 different
 >> versions of the Android technology that are incompatible, because
 >> anyone can take the license, modify it, and create another
 >> variation," Schillings said.

>>

>> For its part, Sun supports Java and open-source software on mobile
 >> devices, but expressed some caution about joining Google's
 >> alliance. "We were interested in being part of the Google
 >> ecosystem, but we were interested in getting more clarity on what
 >> this program entails," said Rich Green, executive vice president
 >> of Sun's software effort.

>>

>> Asked if there's any possibility of unifying the Android work with
 >> the Java Community Process, Horowitz said, "It's an open alliance.
 >> We can welcome anybody who wants to join."

>>

>> Android uptake

>> Techno-politics aside, Google clearly has grand aspirations for
 >> Android. And it wants outsiders to be part of the development.

>>

>> In stark contrast to Apple, which plans to release a software
 >> developer for its iPhone in February, half a year after the
 >> product began shipping, Google is releasing its SDK about a year
 >> before any Android phones ship.

>>

>> "We're making it available pretty early--early enough that we can
 >> get feedback at a point where we can still impact the direction of
 >> the software," Horowitz said. "People tend not to ship SDKs until
 >> the products are done. In this case we thought the platform was
 >> such an important part that we wanted to get that out early."

>>

>> Of course, there's another advantage to releasing an SDK early:
 >> the open-source community can help build interesting applications
 >> that give Android phones more than just the basic set of programs.

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>> So far, so good, said Horowitz, pointing to "unprecedented"

>> interest in Android compared to other projects hosted at Google's
>> open-source projects site, code.google.com. "It is above and
>> beyond anything Google has seen to date," Horowitz said.
>>
>> Among details in the SDK:
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>> • It makes mention of support for GSM mobile phone networks, the
>> leading technology for mobile phone networks, but is silent on
>> support for the top rival, Qualcomm's CDMA. That will come,
>> though, Horowitz said, pointing to CDMA allies such as Qualcomm
>> that are members of OHA. "It's clearly something on the roadmap,
>> but we're not talking about specific support for it at this time,"
>> he said.
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>> • OHA supports touch-screen technology, but Horowitz declined to
>> comment on support for multitouch, a notable iPhone ability that
>> opens up user-interface possibilities, beyond saying multitouch
>> support isn't in the first version of the Android SDK.
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>> • Google will release a new version of the Android SDK once
>> feedback from programmers starts coming in. "We're committed to a
>> regular release cycle," Horowitz said.
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>> • Software should run quickly on mid-range phone hardware such as
>> those with a 200MHz ARM 9 processor. "One of the key goals of the
>> project was to ensure we can run on a broad range of phones that
>> don't require a high-end processor at all," Horowitz said. "When
>> we bring it to higher-performance devices, it's just going to
>> scream."
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>> • The SDK so far permits development only of software that runs on
>> the Java foundation, not natively on the hardware itself. "We are
>> aware of the interest in native application development, but we
>> having nothing to comment on right now," Horowitz said. But
>> performance shouldn't be an issue: "Our system is designed to take
>> full advantage of native code in performance-critical areas and
>> expose this functionality through our framework APIs."
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